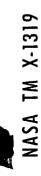
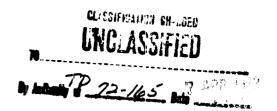


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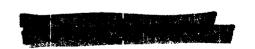
PROJECT FIRE FLIGHT II AFTERBODY TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES AT 11.35 KILOMETERS PER SECOND (37.200 FEET PER SECOND)

by Travis H. Slocumb, Jr.

Langley Research Center

Langley Station, Hampton, Va.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION . WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 1966



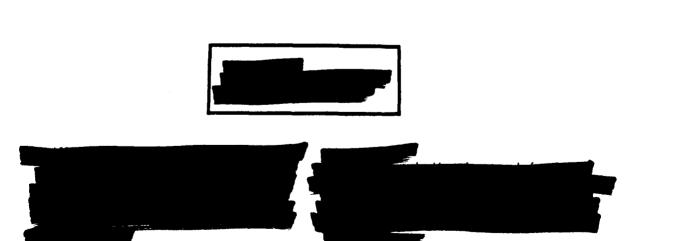


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SUMMARY

The second of two planned Project Fire Flights has been flown to investigate the heating environment on a large-scale, Apollo shape vehicle entering the earth's atmosphere at hyperbolic velocity. The Project Fire flight II spacecraft was boosted into a ballistic trajectory along the Eastern Test Range, with impact occurring near Ascension Island. Prior to reentry into the sensible atmosphere, the reentry vehicle was accelerated to a velocity of 11.35 km/sec (37 200 fps) at a flight-path angle of -14.7° with the local horizon by a solid-propellant rocket motor which formed part of the Fire spacecraft. This report presents the results of heating and pressure experiments on the reentry-vehicle afterbody. A comparison of flight I and flight II afterbody heating and pressure data indicates fair agreement and, in general, both sets of flight data compare favorably with available ground-facility results.

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of Project Fire was to investigate the heating environment on a blunt-nose vehicle entering the earth's atmosphere at a velocity in excess of escape velocity. The reentry vehicle was instrumented to obtain a measure of radiative heating and total heating on both the forebody and the afterbody as well as limited data on afterbody pressures and telemetry-signal blackout. The first of two planned flights was launched from Cape Kennedy, Florida, on April 14, 1964, and the vehicle successfully reentered the earth's atmosphere near Ascension Island at a velocity of 11.56 km/sec (38 000 fps) and a flight-path angle of -14.7°. The details of the flight I spacecraft, including hardware description, trajectory information, and experimental data, are presented in references 1 to 5. The Project Fire second flight, which was planned as a backup to the first flight, was launched from Cape Kennedy on May 22, 1965. The Fire II payload and flight plan were essentially identical to those of Fire I, and the prime objective of Fire II was to provide verification and extension of Fire I results. The afterbody data obtained on the Fire II reentry package are presented herein.

^{*}Title, Unclassified.





- D diameter, centimeters (inches)
- h altitude, kilometers (feet)
- distance along center line from forward shoulder to theoretical apex of conical afterbody, centimeters (inches) (see fig. 3)
- M Mach number
- N_{Re} Reynolds number (based on maximum diameter of reentry package)
- p pressure, newtons/meter² (pounds/inch²)
- q heat-transfer rate, watts/centimeter (Btu/foot2-second)
- R radius, centimeters (inches)
- s surface distance on reentry package measured from geometric stagnation point, centimeters (inches) (see fig. 3)
- T temperature, degrees Kelvin (degrees Rankine)
- velocity, kilometers/second (feet/second)
- x distance along center line measured from forward shoulder on afterbody, centimeters (inches) (see fig. 3)
- γ isentropic exponent
- ϕ circumferential location, degrees (see fig. 3)

Subscripts:

- a afterbody
- av average





c corner

calc calculated

m pertaining to maximum cross-sectional dimensions

n nose

sp sonic point

t stagnation

∞ free stream

DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIMENT

Space Vehicle

The Project Fire space vehicle was basically an Atlas D launch vehicle coupled with a powered spacecraft as shown in the drawing of figure 1. The powered spacecraft consisted of a velocity package (Antares II-A5 solid rocket motor and adapter shell) together with the reentry package containing the experimental instrumentation. The reentry package and Antares motor were protected from the launch environment by an aerodynamic shroud.

Reentry Package

The Project Fire reentry package was a blunt, Apollo shape vehicle as shown in the photograph of figure 2 and the drawing of figure 3. The forebody consisted of a multi-layer configuration made up of three protective phenolic-asbestos shields sandwiched between three beryllium calorimeters. The sequence of events was planned to allow exposure of each beryllium calorimeter until severe melting occurred, and then ejection of the succeeding phenolic-asbestos shield. The first two phenolic-asbestos shields were jettisoned at predetermined deceleration loads to provide beryllium calorimeter measuring periods during the initial part of the heat pulse, at approximately peak heating, and midway on the decreasing side of the heat pulse. The third phenolic-asbestos heat shield was not jettisoned and was provided to protect the reentry package throughout the later stages of reentry should melting of the last calorimeter layer occur. The three beryllium calorimeters were thoroughly instrumented with thermocouples to measure the calorimeter response to the environmental heat flux. Forward-looking radiometers were located at the geometric stagnation point and one offset location to measure the

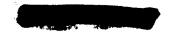


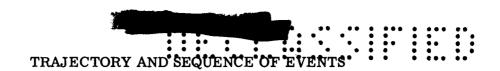
radiative heating. Details of the forebody experiments and instrumentation on the reentry package are presented in references 3 and 4.

The reentry-package afterbody was conical as shown in the drawing of figure 3 and was constructed of a fiber glass shell to which phenolic-asbestos heat protection material was added. A very thin exterior coating of a protective material (75-percent silicon elastomer and 25-percent high-silica microballoons by weight) was added to prevent moisture penetration prior to launch, thus reducing the possibility of telemetry antenna performance degradation. The afterbody was instrumented with gold-slug calorimeters at 12 locations which provided a measure of the local total heating rates, whereas the total radiative heat flux was measured at 1 location. The only change in the Fire II afterbody instrumentation as compared with that of Fire I was a reduction from two pressure sensors to one, which was located at x/t = 0.70. In addition to the other instrumentation, a telemetry antenna was embedded in the afterbody, and a C-band beacon was located at the apex of the conical afterbody for tracking purposes. Table I and the drawing of figure 3 indicate the dimensional location and placement of the afterbody instrumentation. A description of the pressure sensor and the gold calorimeters is given in the following sections.

<u>Pressure sensor.</u>- A thermopile vacuum gage was used to measure the afterbody pressure; it was sized to operate in a range from approximately 13.3 N/m 2 to 1333.2 N/m 2 (0.1 mm Hg to 10 mm Hg). The system accuracy, including that of the sensor and telemetry system, was approximately ± 20 percent of the recorded value. The pressure sensor operated continuously, but its output was commutated at five samples per second.

Gold calorimeters. - The gold calorimeters consisted of thin gold slugs mounted as shown in figure 4. The thickness of the gold slugs was approximately 0.305 cm (0.12 in.) to minimize the temperature gradient between the front and rear surfaces. The mass of each calorimeter is presented in table II. An aluminum silicate housing served to insulate the gold slug from the heat of the surrounding materials. In addition, the top surface of each gold slug was coated with a 0.1270-mm-thick (0.005-in.) surface film of oxidized nichrome to increase the emissivity and, consequently, to increase the calorimeter life. A surface-film emissivity of 0.80 was used in the afterbody heating rate calculations. The nichrome oxide surface film was applied to the gold slugs by flame spraying nichrome powder (80-percent nickel, 20-percent chrome) on the surface, vacuum heat treating for 3 hours at 861° K (1550° R), and then allowing oxidation in air for 3 hours at 861° K (1550° R). Two thermocouples were attached to the rear surface of each calorimeter to record the temperature time history during reentry. The diffusion time through the calorimeters was estimated to be less than 1/10 second throughout the reentry, and the measuring accuracy of the thermocouples operating in conjunction with the telemetry system was within $\pm 28^{\circ}$ K ($\pm 50^{\circ}$ R). The gold calorimeter temperatures were commutated at five samples per second.





The Fire II space vehicle was launched from Cape Kennedy on May 22, 1965. The flight was along the Atlantic Missile Range with impact of the reentry package occurring in the Atlantic Ocean near Ascension Island. A schematic drawing of the flight trajectory and the associated sequence of events is presented in figure 5. Curves of altitude, velocity, and Mach number are presented in figure 6 for the reentry portion of flight. Details concerning the Fire II trajectory and the atmospheric soundings conducted after the flight are contained in reference 6.

The flight was essentially nominal with all systems operating as planned. The reentry package, spinning about its longitudinal axis at 3 rps, reentered the earth's atmosphere with relatively small body motions. Initially the coning angle was less than 1°, increasing to about 5° just after peak heating and about 11° at the end of the last datagathering period. These angle-of-attack variations appeared to have very little effect on the measured afterbody data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Afterbody Pressures

The pressure was measured at one location on the Fire II reentry-package afterbody as shown in figure 3, and these data are listed in table III and plotted in figure 7. The upper portion of figure 7 presents the pressure data in dimensional form as a function of elapsed reentry time from an altitude of 122 km (\approx 400 000 ft). The data indicate a fairly smooth increasing trend initially; however, above a pressure of approximately 800 N/m² (6 mm Hg) the scatter increased markedly. In this region, the readout accuracy was impaired by poor quality data caused by the combination of telemetry noise and sensor inaccuracies as the limit of the thermopile gage was approached. A gap in the pressure data occurred between 28 and 34 seconds because the pressure exceeded the operating limits of the system. After 34 seconds, the pressure decreased to a value again within the range of the pressure sensing system.

In the lower part of figure 7 the Fire II data are plotted in the form of the ratio of afterbody pressure to the calculated stagnation equilibrium pressure behind the shock as a function of the elapsed time from an altitude of 122 km (\approx 400 000 ft). For comparison purposes, the Fire I data as well as available ground-facility data are superimposed on the figure as a function of free-stream Mach number. The behavior of the Fire II data prior to 22 seconds may be due to the effect of nonequilibrium flow on the front face of the reentry package or flow separation on the afterbody. However, there are insufficient data to substantiate either of these possibilities. The flight I data prior to 20 seconds



exhibit large scatter due to telemetry antenna problems and wide variations caused by large angular fluctuations early in flight (see refs. 2 and 5) and do not correlate well with the flight II data during this time period. However, the Fire I data measured in the later stages of reentry compare favorably with the Fire II data. In addition, comparable ground-facility data (refs. 7, 8, and 9) plotted in this figure exhibit fair agreement with the Project Fire results.

An attempt at correlating the afterbody pressure data with ground-facility data and theoretical calculations is made in figure 8. The data are plotted in the form of p_a/p_{∞} as a function of free-stream Mach number. The theoretical curves shown in figure 8 were calculated as outlined in reference 5. In the calculations, the flow was assumed to expand two-dimensionally around the corner from the sonic point to the separation line, which was assumed to be parallel to the free-stream flow. The equilibrium pressure behind the normal shock wave was calculated by using the gas tables of reference 10. The pressure distribution across the front face of the reentry package as well as an estimate of the location of the sonic point on the body surface was determined from flow-field studies on the Fire reentry package (refs. 11, 12, and 13). In addition it was assumed that the location of the sonic point on the small corner radius remained stationary throughout the reentry flight. Data from both Project Fire flights and ground-facility results exhibit fair correlation when plotted in this form. The sudden change in slope in the data at $M_{\infty} \approx 35$ could be the result of nonequilibrium flow effects or afterbody flow separation, as mentioned previously. Calculations made on the basis of the Fire II trajectory and the tables of references 10 and 14 indicate that very early in flight and in the later stages of reentry, the value of γ_{sp} approached 1.4; however, during the major part of the reentry measuring period, the value of $\gamma_{\rm SD}$ was approximately 1.2. Thus, the theoretical curves in figure 8 indicate the trends in the afterbody pressure data, but they indicate higher levels of $~p_{a}/p_{\infty}~$ than the measured flight data. A more accurate calculation of the afterbody pressure ratio could be made if the variation in location of the sonic point and the effect of $\gamma_{\rm SD}$ on the afterbody flow separation line is considered; however, such detailed calculations are beyond the scope of the present report.

Calorimeter Temperatures

The afterbody calorimeter temperatures are presented in table IV and plotted in figure 9 as a function of time from an altitude of 122 km (\approx 400 000 ft). The temperatures presented are those measured on the rear surfaces of the 12 gold calorimeters located on the reentry-package afterbody as shown in figure 3. The two thermocouples attached to the base of each gold calorimeter (see fig. 4) measured the same temperature within the accuracy of the measuring system; consequently, temperatures from only one thermocouple are presented in this report.



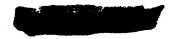
The data shown in figure 9 indicates general increase in calcrimeter temperatures, with small disturbances in the slope of the temperature-time variation occurring near the times of beryllium melt and phenolic-asbestos heat-shield ejections. For reference, the times of these occurrences are noted in figure 9(a). The solid curves in figure 9 represent curve fits of the temperature data which were used in calculating the afterbody heating rates. The scatter in the data is a function of the accuracy of the data-gathering system, whereas the changes in slope of the temperature-time curves are associated with contamination of the afterbody flow field with melted beryllium and heat-shield ablation products.

There was little variation in the temperature data with circumferential location; however, a longitudinal variation was apparent. At a time of 40 seconds, when the maximum calorimeter temperatures were measured, the temperature distribution proceeding rearward along an afterbody element indicates decreasing and then increasing temperatures as the afterbody apex is approached. The maximum temperature of all 12 calorimeters remained less than 670° K (1206° R), an indication that melting of the calorimeter surfaces did not occur during the reentry heat pulse.

Afterbody Heating Rates

The afterbody heating rates were calculated from the temperature variations measured by the 12 gold calorimeters and are presented in figure 10. In general, the heat storage equation combined with curve fits of the smoothed calorimeter temperature-time histories was used in calculating the afterbody heating rates. A description of this method is presented in reference 5. The curve fit of the temperature-time histories for each afterbody calorimeter is presented in figure 9.

The afterbody heating rates are plotted in figure 10 as a function of time from an altitude of 122 km (\approx 400 000 ft) for the various locations of ϕ and x/l. Throughout reentry the afterbody radiometer indicated zero radiation except for one flash associated with a forebody heat-shield ejection. These data indicate that the afterbody radiation was less than the threshold of intensity of the radiometer, which was approximately 1 W/cm² (0.9 Btu/ft²-sec). It is therefore concluded that the afterbody heating rates consisted mainly of convective heating. Inspection of the curves indicates a rapid initial increase in heating rate with a slow decline after the peak values were reached. In addition, there was a certain amount of scatter in the times at which peak heating rates occurred for all calorimeters, which was associated with the sensitivity in the determination of the inflection points of the temperature-time variation. The maximum heating rates indicated by the calorimeter measurements ranged between 17.8 and 14.5 W/cm² (15.7 and 12.8 Btu/ft²-sec), with the highest values being recorded by the most rearward calorimeters. As was true for the temperature variation, there was no significant circumferential



variation in the heating rate data; however, there did appear to be an effect of longitudinal location. This effect is shown in the summary curve of figure 11.

The ratio of the measured afterbody heating rate to the calculated stagnation convective heating rate is plotted as a function of s/R for the Fire I and Fire II data in figure 11. The stagnation convective heating rates were calculated by using the method of reference 15, and the times for which the Fire I and Fire II data are presented generally correspond to the time of peak afterbody heating. For comparative purposes, afterbody heating data for Apollo shape bodies from various ground facilities (refs. 7 and 9) are plotted in the figure with the respective free-stream flow conditions listed in the key. In general, the Fire I and Fire II data fall within the scatter band of the ground-facility data and favor the high side of the band. The Fire II data exhibit the same type of concave longitudinal distribution with s/R as the ground-facility data. This variation is not present in the Fire I data possibly because of the large body motions that the Fire I reentry package underwent during the reentry portion of flight. For the peak heating conditions, the Fire II afterbody heating rate ratios ranged between 0.038 and 0.044.

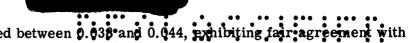
CONCLUDING REMARKS

The second of two planned flights has been flown to investigate the heating environment on an Apollo shape vehicle entering the earth's atmosphere at hyperbolic velocity. The reentry package entered the earth's atmosphere at a velocity of 11.35 km/sec (37 200 fps) at a flight-path angle of -14.7° with the local horizon. The vehicle afterbody was instrumented to obtain total and radiative heating rates as well as limited pressure measurements.

The Fire II afterbody pressure data indicate reasonable agreement with the Fire I data and compare favorably with available ground-facility data. Both Fire I and Fire II pressure data correlate well when plotted in the form of the ratio of afterbody pressure to free-stream pressure as a function of free-stream Mach number.

For the range of conditions that the reentry package was exposed to during flight, the afterbody heating rates were mainly composed of convective heating. The maximum heating rate measured on the reentry package afterbody was $17.8~\mathrm{W/cm}^2$ (15.7 Btu/ft²-sec) which was measured at the most rearward location on the afterbody. The ratio of the measured afterbody heating rate to the calculated stagnation convective heating rate at





peak heating conditions ranged between 0.038 and 0.044, exhibiting fair comparable ground-facility results.

Langley Research Center,

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Station, Hampton, Va., August 25, 1966, 714-00-00-01-23.





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TABLE I.- AFTERBODY SENSOR LOCATIONS

Station	Afterbody sensors	x/l	$(s/R_m)_{av}$
1	Geometric stagnation point		0
2	Heat-shield shoulder	0	1.17
3	3 calorimeters (+) $\phi = 0^{\circ}$, 120° , and 240°	0.19	1.51
4	1 radiometer (o) $\phi = 203.45^{O}$	0.32	1.75
5	3 calorimeters (+) $\phi = 0^{\circ}$, 120°, and 240°	0.38	1.86
6	3 calorimeters (+) $\phi = 0^{\circ}$, 120° , and 240°	0.56	2.18
7	3 calorimeters (+) ϕ = 0°, 120°, and 240° 1 pressure sensor (Δ) ϕ = 265°	0.70	2.44
8	Theoretical apex of conical afterbody	1.00	2.98



TABLE II.- MASS OF AFTERBODY GOLD CALORIMETERS

Afterbody-calori	imeter position	Mass of gold
φ, deg	x/l	calorimeters, g
Ō	0.19	5.1532
	.38	5.1748
	.56	5.1031
	.70	5.2093
120	0.19	5.0364
	.38	5.1277
	.56	5.0815
\downarrow	.70	5.1602
240	0.19	5.0919
	.38	5.1975
	.56	5.1935
	.70	5.0338





TABLE III.- AFTERBODY PRESSURES MEASURED ON FIRE REENTRY PACKAGE

 $\left[\phi = 265^{\circ}; \ x/l = 0.7\right]$

ressure,	psia	0.189 1.189 1.189 1.189 1.189 1.189 1.189 1.189 1.189	1.63 1.63 1.63 1.63 1.149 1.132 1.132 1.132 1.100 1.119	110 110 1119 1119 1119 1100 1100 1100 1
Afterbody pressure,	N/m^2	1303.11 1027.32 1123.85 1303.11 820.48 1303.11 1123.85 1303.11 1123.85 1303.11 1123.85 1303.11 1303.11 1303.11	1303.11 1123.85 1123.85 1303.11 1027.32 820.48 910.11 1123.85 910.11 758.42	689.48 689.48 689.48 639.48 630.48 639.14 689.48 689.48 689.48 689.48 689.48 689.48 689.48
Time from altitude of 122 km	(≈400 000 ft), sec	26.60 27.81 27.21 27.62 34.58 35.39 35.39 36.00 36.20 36.20 37.20	37.40 37.40 38.01 38.60 39.01 39.80 40.00 40.00 40.20	40.60 40.80 40.99 41.19 41.79 42.19 42.79 43.18 43.18
pressure,	psia	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	005 005 005 005 005 005 005 005 005 005	163 189 1149 1149 1149 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163 1163
Afterbody p	N/m ²	37.03 56.74 61.16 74.46 96.53 106.18 85.50 89.63 128.93 143.41 183.40 230.97 253.97 253.04	297.16 297.16 393.00 445.40 393.00 546.07 639.14 689.48 820.48 820.48 1303.11	1123.85 1303.11 1027.32 1027.32 820.48 820.48 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85 1123.85
Time from altitude of 122 km	(≈400 000 ft), sec	17.00 17.21 17.62 17.62 18.23 18.65 19.26 19.47 19.67	20.08 20.29 20.49 20.69 21.10 21.51 22.12 22.33 23.33 34	23.54 23.75 24.16 24.16 24.16 25.17 25.18 25.18 26.19

						• • •		
		× = 38	310.57 301.49 309.51 311.16 311.15 303.67	315.31 317.91 314.80 331.82 330.39 321.16	344.05 348.31 353.57 359.70 366.11 364.29	361.90 368.01 368.01 365.20 372.20 374.30 387.57	2	425.11 431.60 425.18 436.61 437.92 446.69 441.66
	120 ⁰	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.21 16.40 16.60 16.79 16.98 17.18	17.76 17.95 18.14 18.34 18.53 18.72 18.92	19.30 19.50 19.65 19.88 20.08 20.27 20.46	20.86 21.24 21.24 21.64 21.64 22.61 22.61	22.40 22.40 23.98 23.56 23.56 23.56 23.76 24.14	24.73 24.72 25.11 25.30 25.49 25.49 26.07
	= ф	81. = X	311.10 301.49 314.20 306.33 301.50 303.13 303.13	312.72 322.06 312.73 338.54 328.54 328.54 330.55	359.67 359.67 368.99 367.33 375.64	366.56 3464.78 3464.73 3464.72 378.422 378.422 346.01	409.26 402.26 398.61 419.46 426.35 411.73 431.89 424.68	431.83 433.73 436.40 445.64 453.92 455.59
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.20 16.39 16.58 16.78 17.16 17.36	17.74 17.94 18.13 18.32 18.52 18.52 18.71	19.29 19.48 19.68 19.87 20.06 20.26	20.64 20.84 20.84 21.52 21.42 21.61 21.61 22.00	22.38 22.53 22.56 23.16 23.56 23.56 23.56 23.56 23.56	24.21 24.70 25.29 25.28 25.48 25.67 25.67
		$0L = \frac{x}{2}$	341.10 302.56 311.11 307.94 301.50 305.25 306.37	317.38 322.06 311.69 323.60 334.92 326.38	356.36 356.36 356.36 356.36 366.35 367.85	365.52 368.01 367.24 367.29 374.82 371.67 389.29 395.88	396.96 401.11 398.6.11 410.94 422.03 420.80 417.45 417.90 423.61	435.46 441.67 448.29 448.29 449.89 441.82
eratures, ^o K		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.18 16.37 16.57 16.76 16.95 17.15	17.73 17.92 18.11 18.31 18.50 18.69	19-27 19-27 19-66 19-85 20-05 20-24	20.63 20.82 20.82 21.61 21.21 21.40 21.59 21.79 21.98	22.37 22.75 22.75 22.95 23.14 23.53 23.72 23.72 24.11	24.50 24.50 25.24 25.27 25.85 25.85
Afterbody temperatures,		95. = <u>x</u>	307.90 302.56 306.83 307.40 301.50 306.93	314.28 323.09 317.91 332.60 332.85 325.85	356.02 358.02 358.22 371.06 375.06 365.32	363.45 368.01 377.24 374.68 374.30 371.67 392.24	4611.77 398.611 467.21 411.78 417.49 416.40 425.21	423.33 433.18 431.06 440.06 442.94 43.55
A	00	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.17 16.36 16.55 16.75 16.94 17.33	17.71 17.91 17.91 18.10 18.29 18.68 18.68	19.26 19.65 19.65 20.03 20.23	20.61 20.81 21.00 21.19 21.39 21.58 21.97 21.97	22,35 22,35 22,93 23,13 23,13 23,55 23,13 23,51 23,51 24,09 24,09	24.48 24.48 25.06 25.25 25.45 25.64 25.83
	*	86. = <u>7</u>	310.04 299.88 306.83 309.55 301.50 312.18 306.31	313.76 317.40 317.91 323.60 329.24 314.82 321.68	333.11 353.48 353.57 379.84 355.98 360.68	363.97 359.15 364.68 369.5 369.5 369.5 366.92	390.73 390.73 390.73 390.17 403.17 403.14 413.86 413.86 414.04 414.04	416.36 423.96 433.19 431.60 446.17 440.58 437.60
į		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	1.00000	17.70 17.89 18.08 18.28 18.47 16.66	0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	22.34 22.73 22.73 22.73 22.11 23.11 23.69 23.69 24.08	4 0 0 0 0 4 0 0
		x = .19	319.85 303.10 319.34 306.87 361.50 316.32 316.32	321.52 324.65 324.12 330.85 347.09 327.79 334.20	344.05 344.05 367.41 367.83 374.03 365.32	376.91 375.30 375.30 379.86 394.24 384.24 382.93 411.34	40.8.72 40.6.11 40.6.11 430.59 430.59 427.74 424.96 424.96 437.45	438.32 447.24 453.33 455.64 462.10 457.60 461.12 463.63
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	77700000	17.68 17.88 18.37 18.26 18.46 18.65	• • • • • • • • •	3000000000	22.32 22.31 22.11 23.10 23.48 23.68 23.68 23.68 23.67 23.67	4440000000



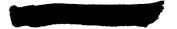
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		×	442.21	453.43	457.60	456.85	451,36	466.51	463.94	467.43	469.98	467.12	485.37	~	480.12	495.58	494.80	492.95	485.89	497.92	503.46	507.72	510.59	490,55	523.93	528.03	528.01	530.41	541.14	547.89	544.89	547.43	546.33	543.05	533.72	541.32	33.6	54.1	56.3	563.71
	120 ⁰	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	26.27	26.46	27.07	27.27	27.46	27.86	28.06	28.45	28.65	28.85	29.25	29.44	20.64	30.04	36.24	30.44	30.83	31.03	31.23	31.62	31.82	32.22	32.42	32.61	33.01	33.21	33.60	33.80	34.00	34.40	34.59	34.79	35.19	35.39	35.59	35.98	36.18	36.38
	φ=1	61. = <u>7</u>	456.25	453.43	465.05	465.40	464.18	473.39	468.85	483.12	481.37	459.53	496.51	489.51	680.164	512.34	512.06	506.60	503.82	513.38	519.45	527.83	515.90	518.80	539.68	550.40	545.89	546.74	553.71	563.50	562.62	560.095	557.92	553.76	548.14	554.21	550.39	568.78	574.33	563.71
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	26.25	26.44	27.05	27.25	27.45	27.85	28.04	28.44	28.64	20.02	29.23	29.43	29.63	30.02	30.22	30.42	30.82	31.01	31.41	31.61	31.81	32.20	32.40	32.80	32.99	33.19	33.59	33.79	35.59	34.38	34.58	34.78	35.17	35,37	35.57	35.97	36.16	36.36
		01. = <u>1</u>	451.93	463.58	468.77	469.68	462.05	477.10	478.90	484.19	491.00	501.17	504.47	505.46	508-93	523.86	520.43	519.20	521.75	522.97	536.93	540.54	535.02	536.93	570.14	565.12	570.61	568.34	576.76	585.80	589.04	585.60	592.46	586.69	590.18	586.35	589.06	06.939	611.62	610.61
eratures, ^o K		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	26.24	26.43	27.04	27.24	27.63	27.83	28.03	28.42	28.62	28.82	29.22	29.41	29.61	30.01	36.21	04.04	30.80	31.00	31.20	31.59	31.79	32.19	32.39	32.78	32.98	33.18	33.57	33.77	33.97	34.37	34.56	34.76	35.16	35.36	35.55	35.95	36.15	36.35
Afterbody temperatures,		99. = <u>x</u>	444.37	454.50	457.07	455.78	453.00 444.00	465.45	464.09	467.57	477.03	4,000	480.55	484.72	480.0	459.77	457.42	72.484	454.33	458.99	510.40	506.13	511.12	509.74	523.40	526.23	532.74	533.58	551.09	550.49	740.43	546.90	547.38	540.94	542.80	527.36	536.91	561.45	565.35	570.06
Y	.00	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft)	26-22	14.07	27.02	27.22	27.62	27.81	28.21	28.41	28.61	20.02	29.20	29-40	26.80	29.55	30.19	30.39	30.79	30.98	31.18	31.58	31.78	32.17	32.37	32.77	32.96	33.16	33.56	33.76	34.35	34.35	34.55	34.45	35.14	35.34	35.54	35.94	36.13	36.33
	•	86. = X	431.59	444.37	483.54	459.73	458.31	448.62	29.894	468.46	464.72	469.28	479.00	483.25	477.41	478-47	496.63	491-14	490.06	491.16	502.41	502.44	506.13	507.05	501.21	523.31	527.80	530.64	527.98	540.10	545-41	542.71	535.91	539.89	530.33	533.18	541.86	521.26	554.65	551.62
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	26.01	17-07	26.59	27.01	27.40	27.60	28.72	28.20	28.39	28.79	28.99	29.19	29.58	29.78	29.98	30.18	357	377	31.17	31.36	31.56	31.96	32.16	32.55	32.75	32.95	33.35	33.54	33.64	34.14	34.34	34.53	34.93	35.13	35.33	35.72	35.92	36.12
		$\frac{\pi}{l} = .19$	459.60	463.27	484.59	475.68	477.54	465.18	487.13	486.52	493.76	493.49	497.50	498.10	5.2.54	505.62	521.24	5.8.18	525.90	524.92	530.31	530.57	530.48	535.24	534.26	549.02	553.56	551.68	549.07	570.99	573.58	575.63	574.14	573.37	567.61	557.23	569.26	556.56	588.54	69.956
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	26.00	26.19	26.58	26.99	27.39	27.59	27.98	28.18	28.38	28.77	28.97	29.17	29.57	29.76	29.96	30.36	30.56	30.76	31.15	31.35	31.55	31.94	32.14	32.54	32.74	32.93	33.33	33.53	33.92	34.12	34.32	34.72	34.91	35.11	35.51	35.71	35.91	30.10



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		×I~	554.0 554.0 566.0 56
	= 1200	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
	+	x = .19	577. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	336.76 346.96 347.16 347.55
		01. = 1	609.21 626.471 626.471 626.471 626.923 630.636 6318.06
eratures, ^o K		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Afterbody temperatures,		99° = 2	560 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
W	- 0 ₀	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	•	86. = X	558.42 559.43 551.92 551.92 560.41 560.41 560.41 571.93
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	36.32 36.32 36.51 37.11 37.11 37.11 37.11 37.50 38.65 38.65 39.65 40.08
		$\frac{x}{l} = .19$	545.86 591.87 591.87 591.87 601.87 601.172 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.47 601.48 601.4
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	98 986 986 986 986 986 986 986 986 986 9



••••		
	01. = 10	313.16 307.92 319.34 311.68 301.53 318.90 318.90 318.42 330.32 337.32 337.32 337.32 347.20
	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.12 16.31 16.51 16.51 17.09 17.09 17.09 17.67 17.67 17.67 17.67 19.21 19.21 19.21 19.22 19.39 20.57
	99	200-1-0-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-

	!	01. = <u>x</u>		307.92	319.34	311.68	318.90	313.31	330.32	323.61	339.14	343.70	334.20	345.93	347.70	369.60	376.09	377.19	382.69	380.51	389.28	390.04	384.79	409.21	467.70	417.28	420.12	425.86	432.72	433.08	438.32	441.17	447.82	58.3	63.9	452.43	470.37	464.87
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	25.75	16.31	16.51	16.70	17.09	17.28	17.67	17.86	18.25	16.44	18.83	19.02	19.21	19.60	19.99	26.18	20.37	276	25.96	21.34	21.54	21.92	22.12	22.50	22.70	23.08	23.28	23.47	23.86	24.05	77.76	24.63	24.82	25.62	25.40	25.60
		95. = <u>1</u>	320 98	312.68	323.46	317.37	312.70	320.58	328.25	321.61	336.03	340.09	323.25	344.89	363.28	367.02	368.36	371.00	368.63	4	378.81	377.97	377.97	9	398.61	403.80	403.45	414.45	417.76	421.33	424.93	430.00	428-14	3.3	441.14	455.73	449.09	449.10
	2400	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.11	16.30	16.49	16.69	17.07	17.46	17.65	18.04	18.23	18.43	18-81	19.01	19.39	19.59	19.97	20.17	20.55	20.75	20.94	21.33	21.52	21.91	22.10	22.49	22.68	23.07	23.26	23.65	23.84	24.03	24.42	24.61	24.81	25.19	25.39	25.77
	\$ = \$	86. = X	312.65	312.17	323.46	307.97	320.97	315.38	325.15	323.60	336.55	332.46	332.63	349.04	360.19	361.33		~ ./			374.1C					0	463.45			420.16							~ 0	1.84
ratures, ⁰ K		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.09	16.28	16.48	16.86	17.36	17.44	17.64	18.02	18.22	18.60	18.80	19.19	19.38	19.57	19.96	20.15	20.54	20.73	21.12	21.31	21.70	21.89	22.28	22.47	22.67	23.05	23.25	23.63	23.83	24.02	24.41	24.60	24.99	25.18	25.37	25.76
Afterbody temperatures,		81. = X	320.36	316.30	329.12	304.73	320.97 317.48	320.58	327.22	323.60	339.14	330.39	342.02	350.82	362.77	374.68	372.48	387.32	376.91	375.82	378.29	378.49	406.19	408.14	358.56	412.92	410.44	25.1	422.03	427.63	36.1	436.31	41.5	448.29	450.83	48.2	451.75	451.84
ΨΨ		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.08	16.27	16.66	16.85	17.04	17.43	17.82	18.01	18.20	18.59	18.78	19.17	19.36	19.75	19.94	20.33	20,52	20.72	21.10	21.30	21.68	21.88	22.26	22.46	22.84	23.04	23.23	23.62	23.81	24.20	24.39	24.58	24.97	25.16	25.55	25.74
		07. ≂ <u>1</u>	311.10	312.14	311.16	307.43	309.8	317.90	324.65	319.46	330.27	341.60	347.49	350.82	359.26	374.68	381.83	380.63	378.98	389.40	382.47	381.12	402.44	405.03	415.14	417.43	424.79	424.06	424.00	432.96	431.06	439.26	4 38 . 83	ò	48.1	464.52	62	459.34
	120°	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.24	16.63	16.82	17.01	17.40	17.59	17.98	18.17	18.56	16.75	19.14	19.33	19.53	19.91	20.3	20.49	20.69	21.07	21.27	21.65	21.85	22.23	22.43	22.81	23.01	23.23	23.59	23.78	24.17	24.36	24.33	24.94	25.13	25.52	25.72	25.91
	= *	3 = .56	312.13	312.14	309.01	338.47	306.91	312.20	320.50	327.23	332.34	134.04 275.85	328.30	346.13	358.74	364.86	364.29	374.96	379-47	372.53	371.48	374.30	390.85	393.37	463.91	4.4.52	41.2.01	470-74	416.30	413.23	423.61	430.70	436.65	441.14	431.06	443.77	449.30	442.90
		Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	16.22	16.61	16.80	17.19	17.39	17.71	17.97	18.35	18.55	10.01	19.13	19.32	19.71	19.90	20.29	20.48	20.87	21.06	21.25	21.64	21.83	22.22	22.41	22.80	22.99	23.38	23.57	23.77	24.15	24.35	24.73	24.93	25.12	25.51	25.70	26.09



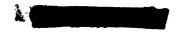


				Afte	Afterbody temperatures,	eratures, ^o K					
	# •	= 120°					φ=	240°			
Time.from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	99: = <u>x</u>	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	01. = <u>x</u>	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	x = .19	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	x . 38	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	8. = x 56	Time from 122 km (400 000 ft) sec	$0L' = \frac{1}{2}$
26.28	446.53	26.30	459.49	25.94	456.90	25.95	12	25.97	448.83	25.98	468.21
26.47	458.24	20.49	470.52	26.13	469.75	٠o	ř.	26.16	456.79	26.18	479.47
26.67	470.14	26.68	446.01	26.32	471.59	26.34	Ň	26.35	463.58	26.37	480.48
27.28	458.13	27.30	471-82	26.32	474.62	26.73	468.77	26.74	463.45	26.76	492.54
27.48	458.84	27.49	472.20	27.13	470.75	27.14	c	27.16	464.33	27.17	483.05
27.68	457.17	27.69	483.34	27.33	470.60	27.34		27.36	464.18	27.37	490.24
27.88	472.33	27.89	482.93	27.53	466.78	21.54	0 4	27.75	429.84	27.77	504.80
28.27	467.93	28.29	496.46	27.92	473.09	27.94	468.33	27.95	470.97	27.97	493.01
28.47	481.50	26.48	493.76	28.12	485.47	28.13	.3	28.15	416.99	28.17	504.31
28.67	475.40	28.68	494.73	28.32	486.85	28.33	480.96	28.35	486.32	28.36	506.52
28.87	468.20	28.88	494.35	28.52	491.53	28.53	784.86	28.25	487.80	28.26	507.33
20.26	492.25	29.28	510.31	28.91	510.62	28.93	494.88	28.54	490.68	28.96	512.71
29.46	468.98	29.48	513.96	25.11	512.96	29.12	499.17	29.14	492.80	29.16	520.92
29.66	497.75	29.67	516.38	29.31	515.56	28.32	200.67	29.34	497.48	29.35	515.03
29.86	489.17	29.87	507.75	29.51	515.85	29.52	497.21	29.54	497.21	24.55	530.04
30.05	5.9.72	30.07	528.27	25.90	527.76	29.62	517.58	29.93	515.48	29.95	548.48
30.45	515.53	30.47	532.33	30.10	536.12	30.12	522.00	30.13	519.38	30.15	544.49
30.65	510.12	3€.60	532.21	30.30	529.18	30.31	513.95	30.33	505.55	30,34	531.80
30.85	485.89	30.86	512.79	30.50	537.47	30.51	520.64	30.53	510.65	30.54	546.54
31.04	511.78	31.26	536-10	30.69	535.22	30.91	523.50	30.92	512.31	30.94	552.81
31.44	519.95	31.46	5472	31.09	537.16	31.11	527.68	31.12	516.10	31.14	560.32
31.64	553.65	31.65	546.36	31.29	542.77	31.30	530.04	31.32	519.42	31,33	561.35
31.84	521.21	31.85	544.58	31.49	549-01	31.70	525.46	31.72	519.09	31.73	560.52
32.23	499.08	32.25	509.74	31.88	541.07	31.90	528.34	31.91	528.34	31.93	563.35
32.43	537.06	32.45	573.81	32.08	543.33	32.10	534.80	32.11	518.27	32.13	562.52
32.63	532.75	32.64	571.59	32.28	558.58	32.29	551.12	32.51	536.43	32.52	585.19
33.03	540-10	33.04	575.87	32.68	564.07	32.69	550.40	32.71	549.35	32.72	585.04
33.22	543.58	33.24	511.82	32.87	562.20	32.89	545.36	32.50	545.36	32.52	591.44
33.42	542.22	33.44	572.27	33.07	556.75	33.09	551.71	33.10	540-11	33.31	590.05
33.87	56.0.95	33.83	597.46	33.47	575.18	33.48	569.42	33.50	557.38	33.51	664.48
34.02	556.89	34.03	595.69	33.67	580.67	33.68	570.78	33.70	560.90	33.71	609.63
34.21	563.61	34.23	200	33.86	576.71	33.88	554.80	33.89	560.54	33.91	610.94
34.41	551.62	34.43	599.38	34.06	587.63	34.08	565.18	34.03	560.50	34.11	09-719
34.61	555.28	34.63	6,40	34.70	572.15	34.47	556.86	34.49	553.70	34.50	615.57
35.01	554.83	35.02	596.04	34.66	580.36	4.6	563.02	34.69	554.61	34.70	657.58
35.20	551.88	35.22	591.22	34.85	574.53	34.87	561.75	34.88	552.16	34.90	609.53
35.43	549.37	35.42	593.15	35.05	574.33	35.07	550.82	35.08	550.82	35.10	600 84 600 80
35.60	547.15	35.62	583.10	35.45	578.96	35.46	556.86	5.4	549.31	35.49	2.7
36.60	565.12	36.01	608.43	35.65	569.59	35.66	546.78	9	551.13	35.69	605-40
36.19	570.11	36.21	614.19	35.84	592.62	35.86	576.11	5	571.40	35.89	628.84
36.39	575.88	36.41	612.16	36.04	269.49	36.06	16.116	30.00	11.016	60.00	١.
20.07	202.02		:1								





Afterbody temperatures, ⁰ K	φ = 240°	Time from 122 km $\frac{x}{122}$ km $\frac{x}{122}$ km $\frac{x}{122}$.56 (400 000 ft) $\frac{x}{122}$.70 sec	572.7C 36.27 570.06 36.29 571.82 36.47 567.02 36.48	573.4¢ 36.67 571.85 36.68 572.2¢ 36.87 570.12 36.88	37.25 585.22 37.26 581.57 37.28 633.29 37.44 585.15 37.44 691.57 37.29	587.65 37.66 578.84 37.67 592.00 37.87	584.29 38.C5 584.29 38.C7 583.C7 583.C7	589.49 38.45 599.49 38.46	587.84 38.85 6C1.19 38.86	39.03 592.20 39.04 586.03 39.06 638.46 586.09 35.26 640.37	588.13 39.44 589.16 35.46	571.32 39.84 580.96 39.85	40.02 574.24 40.03 574.24 40.05 628.82 40.22 566.99 40.23 568.07 40.25 429.50	562.06 40.43 565.31 40.45	40.63	575.11 41.02 583.65 41.04	41.42 579.89 41.44	575.69 41.62 568.67 41.63	42.00 600.00 41.82 601.02 41.83 652.32 42.00 593.77 42.01 597.85 42.03	.20 594.91 42.21 594.91 42.23	2.40 590.42 42.41 598.11 42.43	42.79 588.32 42.81 591.92 42.87 637.79	584.39 43.01 587.98 43.02	585.95 43.20 648.91 43.22	43.58 586.15 43.60 593.27 43.61 618.55	
Afterbody te		Time from $\frac{x}{7} = .70$ (400 000 ft) $\frac{x}{7} = .19$ sec	36.24	629-55 36-84 328-83 629-55 36-83 586-11	.,.	37.63	38.02	38.42			39.41	35.81		631.71 40.40 547.42		65.07		41.59	634.80 41.19 610.67	42.18	42.38 607.3	628.95 42.78 606.35	42.97		43.57 602.61	
	φ = 120 ⁰	122 km $\frac{x}{l} = .56$ Time from (400 000 ft) $\frac{x}{l} = .56$ (400 000 ft) sec	.79 565.42 .99 559.41	36 581.57	37.78 582.00 37.79 37.58 583.39 37.99	.18 565.82 .37 585.99	.57 586.40	582	36 584.02	589.16	576.14		559	582.40	580.61	<i></i>	554.93		53.	.73 567.20	583.16	.33 584.4	580.58	.72 559.84 4		



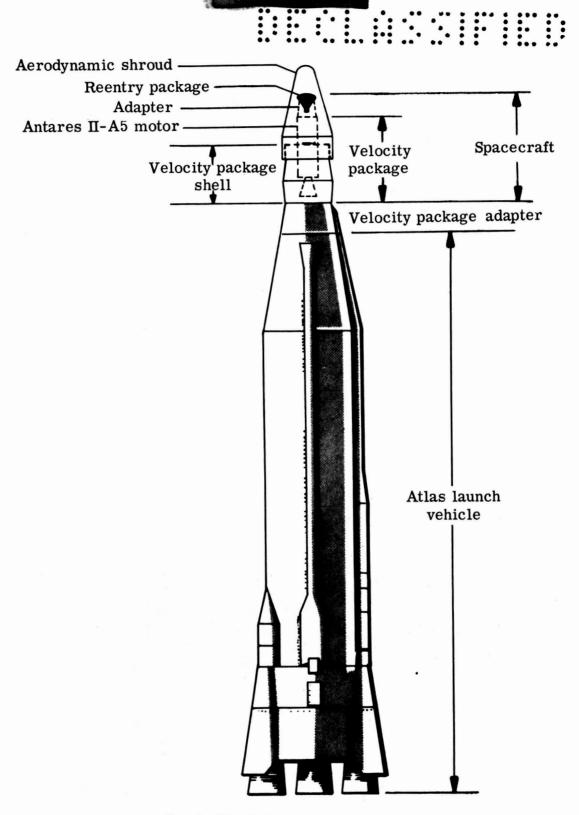


Figure 1.- Schematic drawing of Project Fire space vehicle.





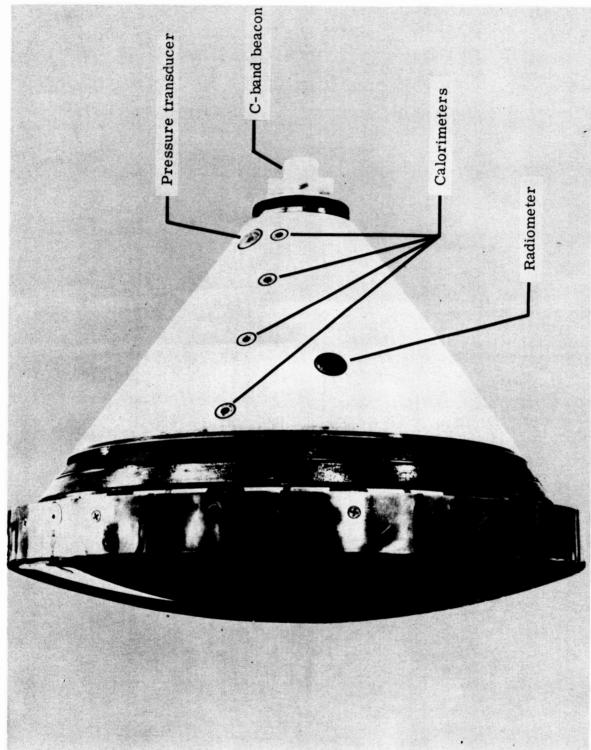
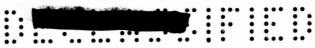


Figure 2.- Photograph of reentry package.



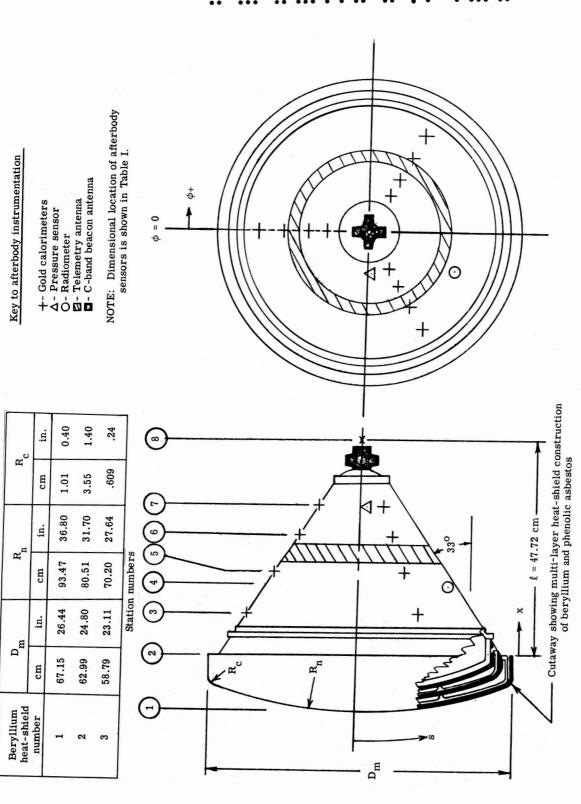


Figure 3.- Reentry package geometry.

Side view

Rear view

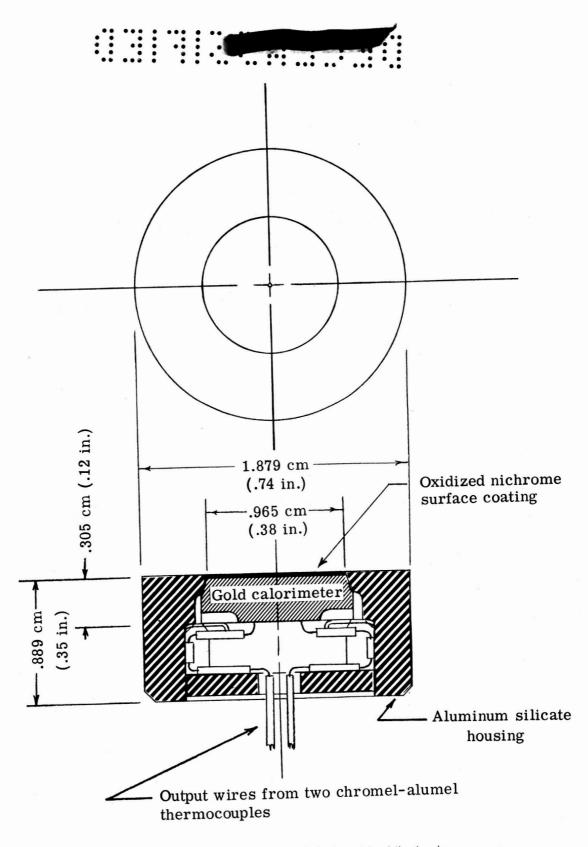


Figure 4.- Schematic drawing of gold calorimeter and insulating housing.



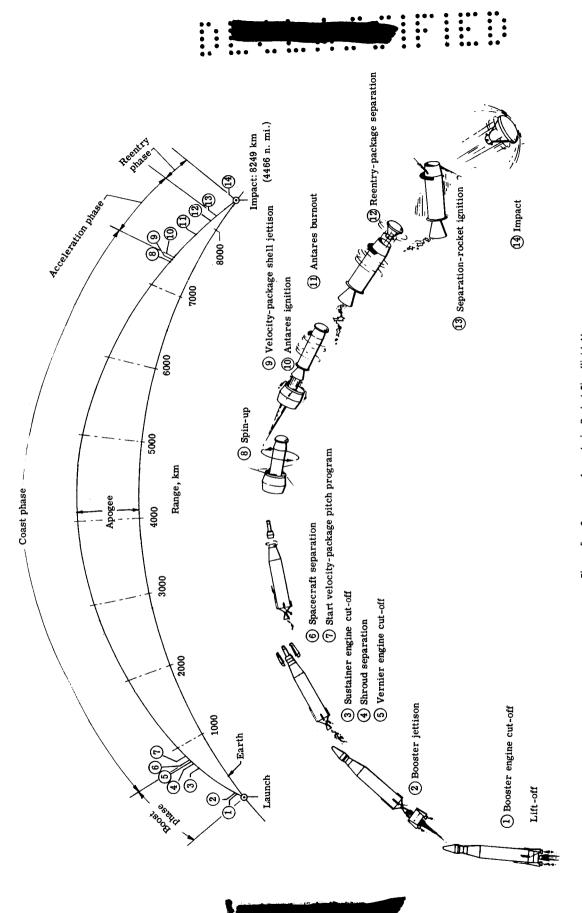
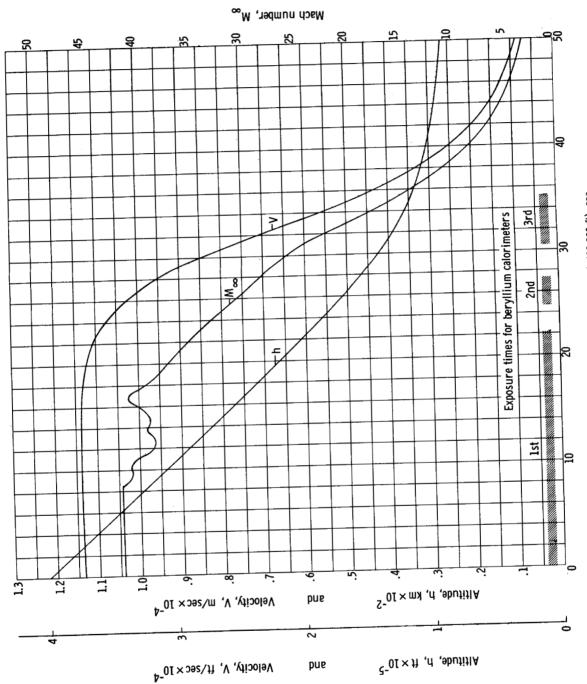
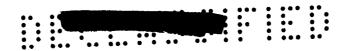


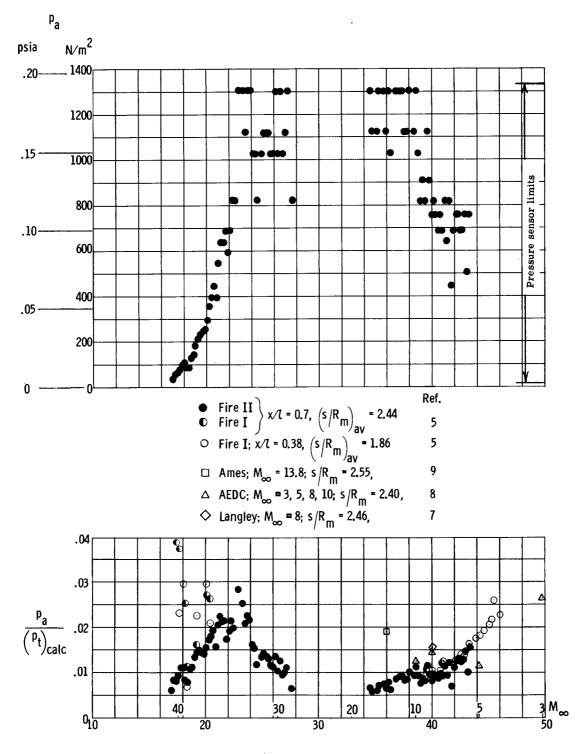
Figure 5.- Sequence of events in Project Fire flight 11.



Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

Figure 6.- Reentry trajectory parameters.

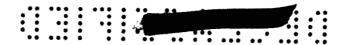




Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

Figure 7.- Project Fire afterbody pressure measurements.





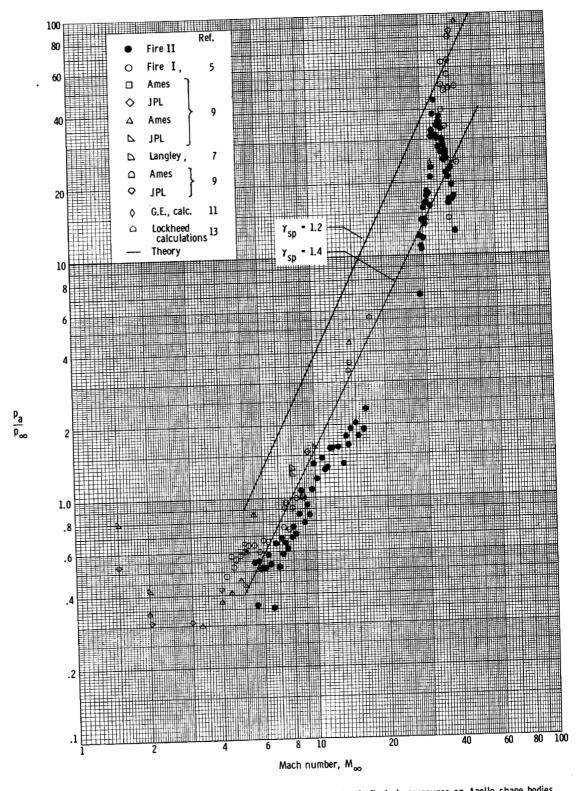
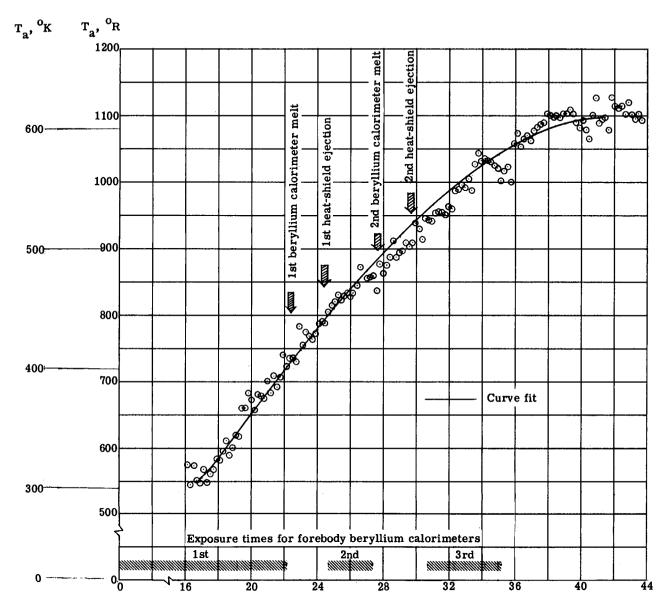


Figure 8.- Correlation of flight and ground-facility measurements of afterbody pressures on Apollo shape bodies.



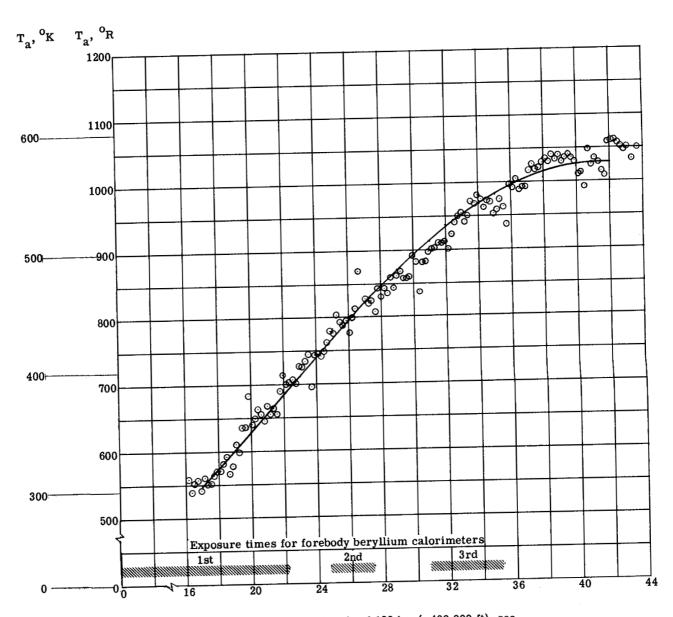


Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(a)
$$\Phi = 0^{\circ}$$
; $x/l = 0.19$.







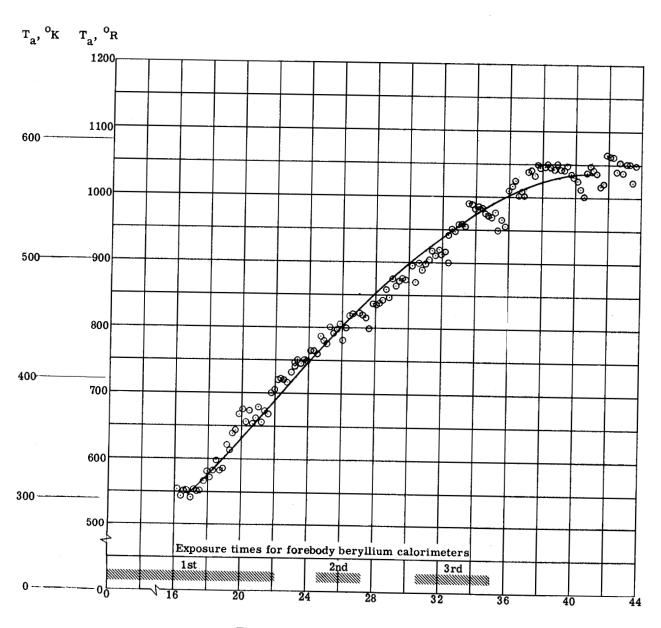
Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(b) $\Phi = 0^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.38.

Figure 9.- Continued.



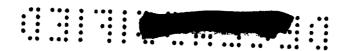


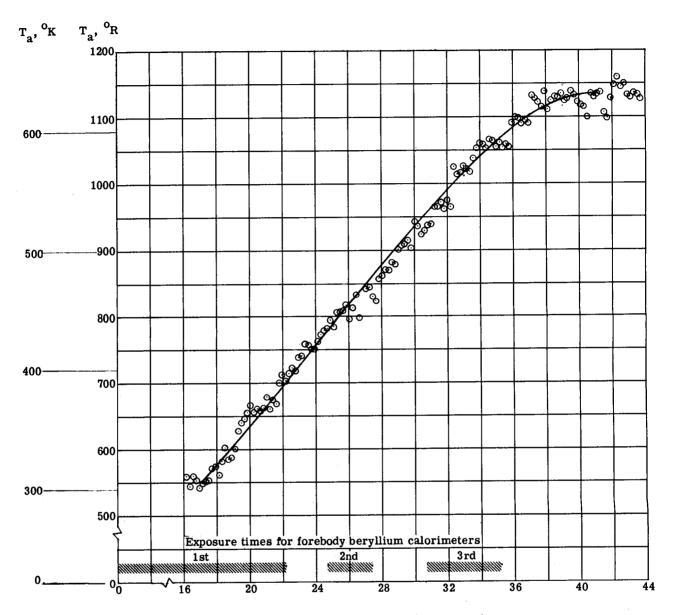


Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(c) $\Phi = 0^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.56.

Figure 9.- Continued.



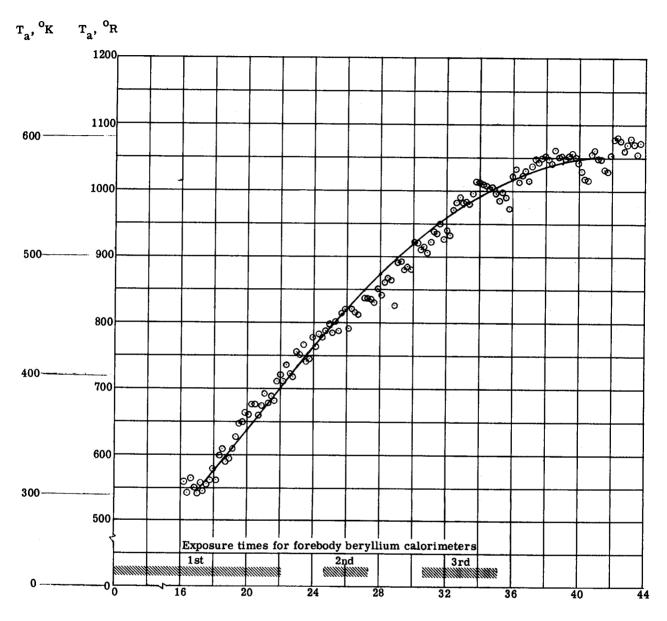


Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(d) $\Phi = 0^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.70.

Figure 9.- Continued.

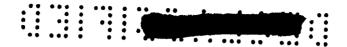


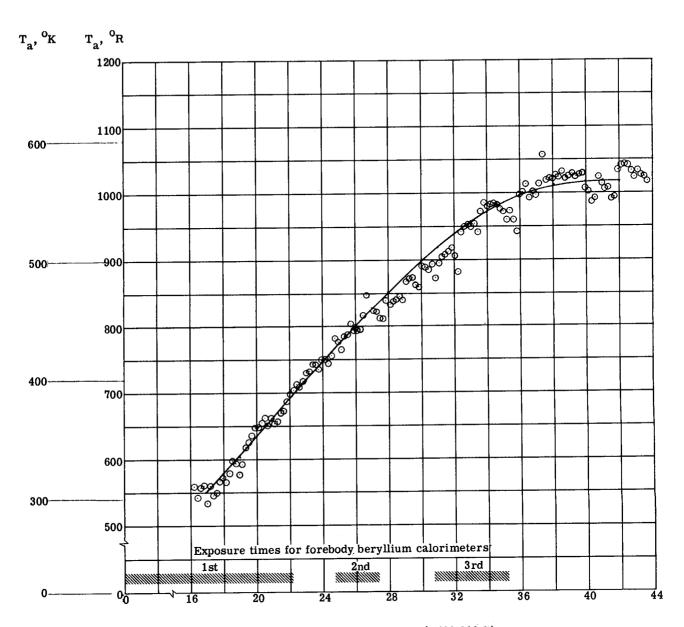


(e)
$$\Phi = 120^{\circ}$$
; $x/l = 0.19$.

Figure 9.- Continued.





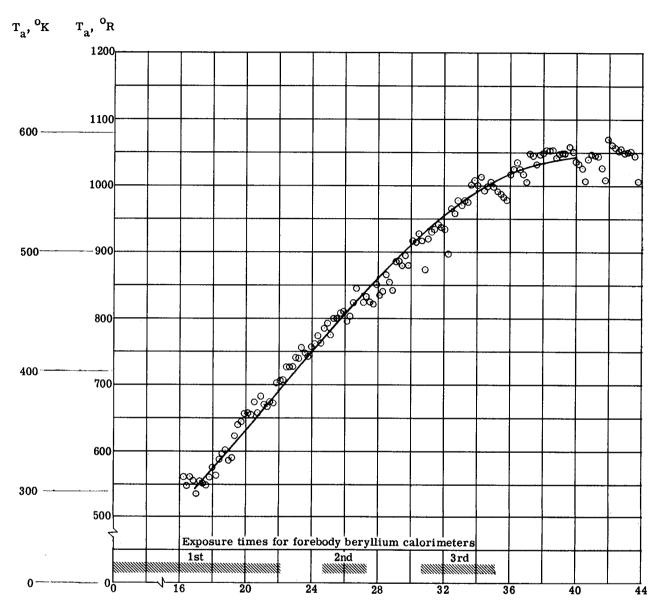


Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(f) $\phi = 120^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.38.

Figure 9.- Continued.



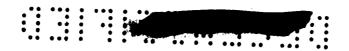


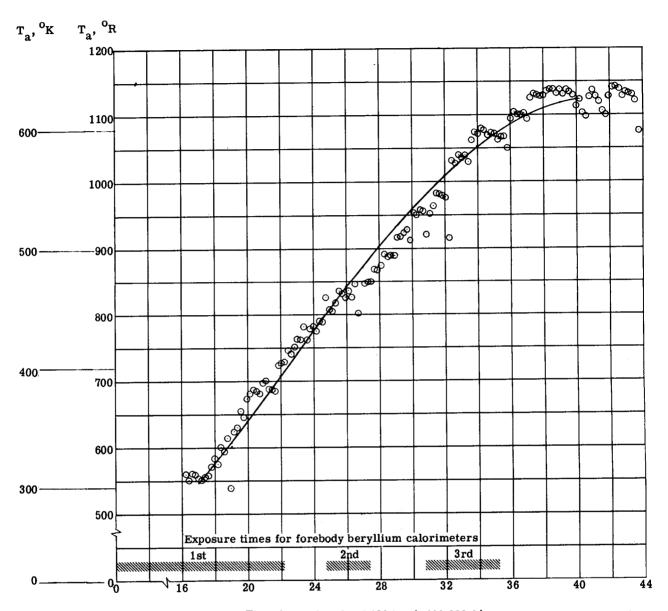
Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(g) $\Phi = 120^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.56.

Figure 9.- Continued.



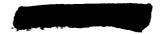


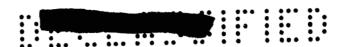


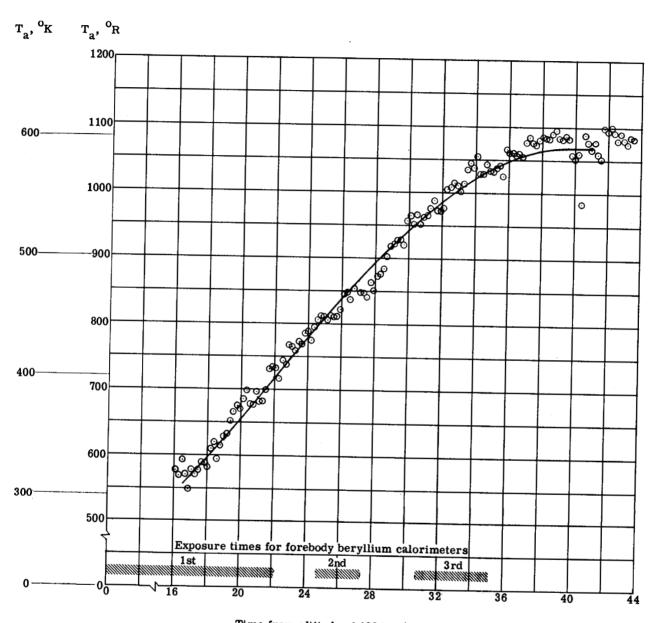
Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(h) $\Phi = 120^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.70.

Figure 9.- Continued.





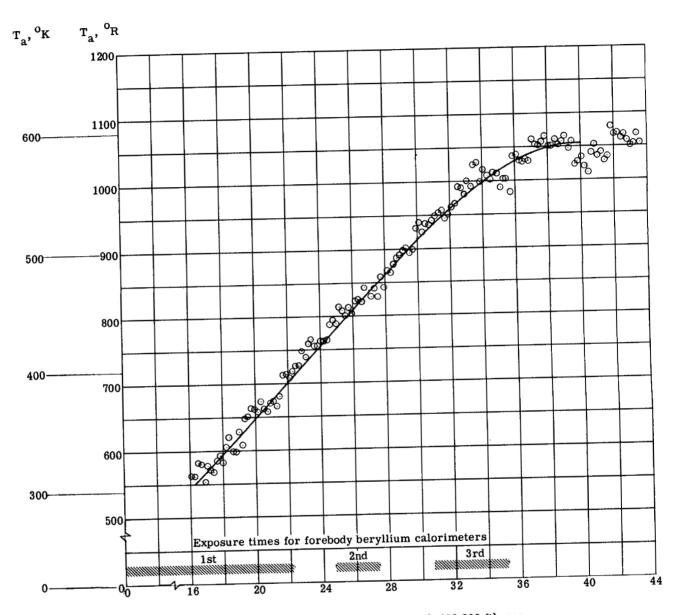


Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(i) $\Phi = 240^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.19.

Figure 9.- Continued.

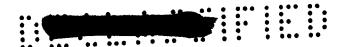


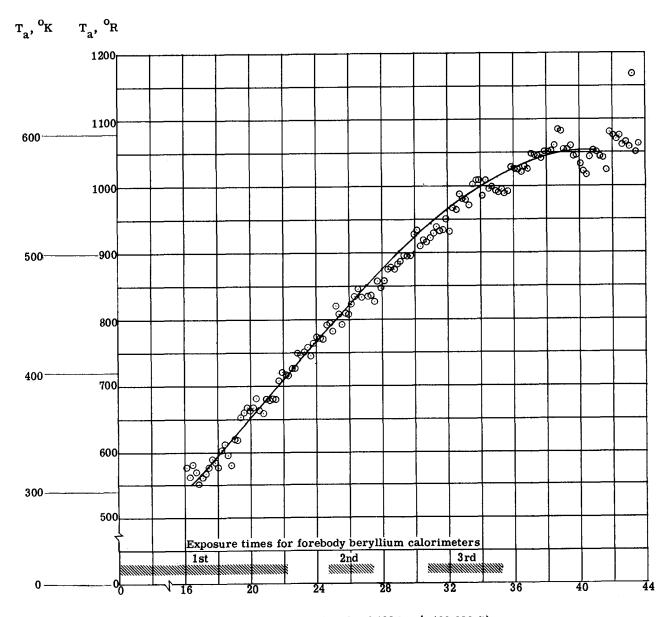


Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(j) $\phi = 240^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.38.

Figure 9.- Continued.



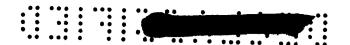


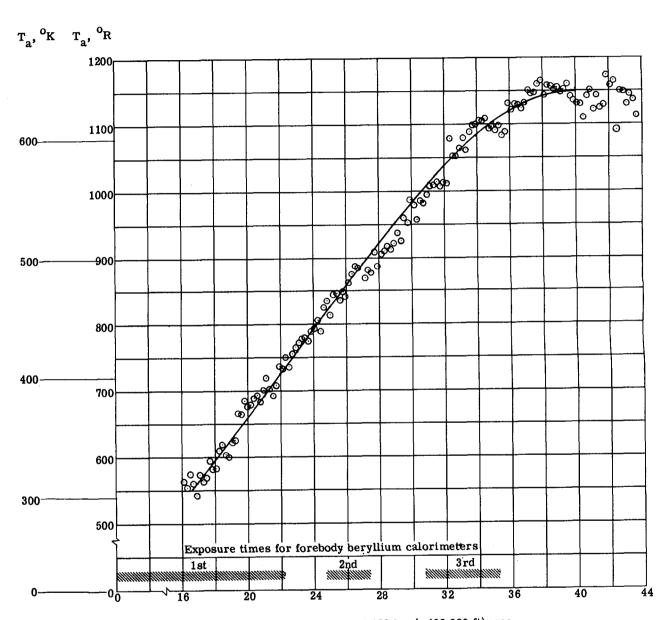
Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(k) $\Phi = 240^{\circ}$; x/l = 0.56.

Figure 9.- Continued.





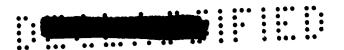


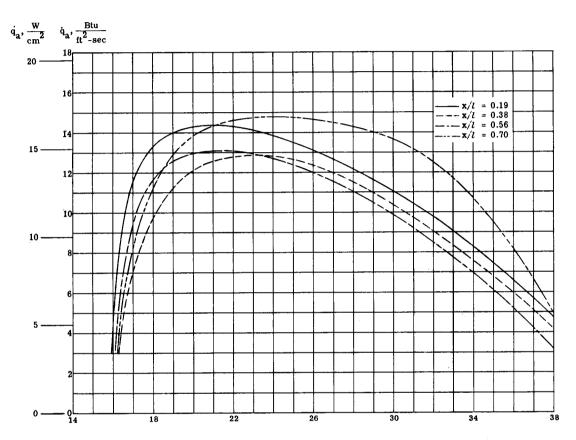
Time from altitude of 122 km (~400 000 ft), sec

(1) $\Phi = 240^{\circ}$; x/t = 0.70.

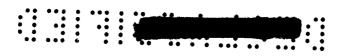
Figure 9.- Concluded.

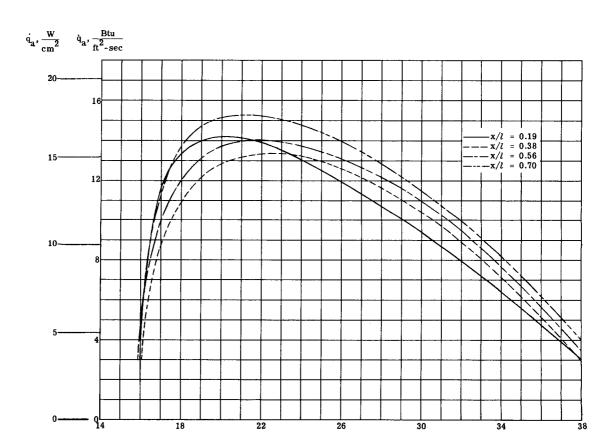






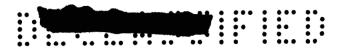
(a) $\Phi = 0^{\circ}$.

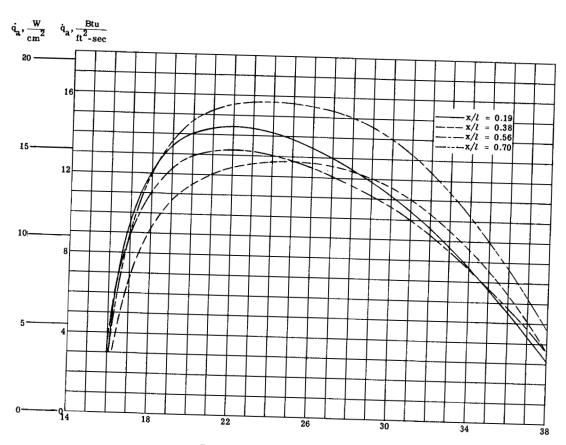




(b) $\Phi = 120^{\circ}$.

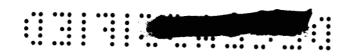
Figure 10.- Continued.





(c) $\Phi = 240^{\circ}$.

Figure 10.- Concluded,



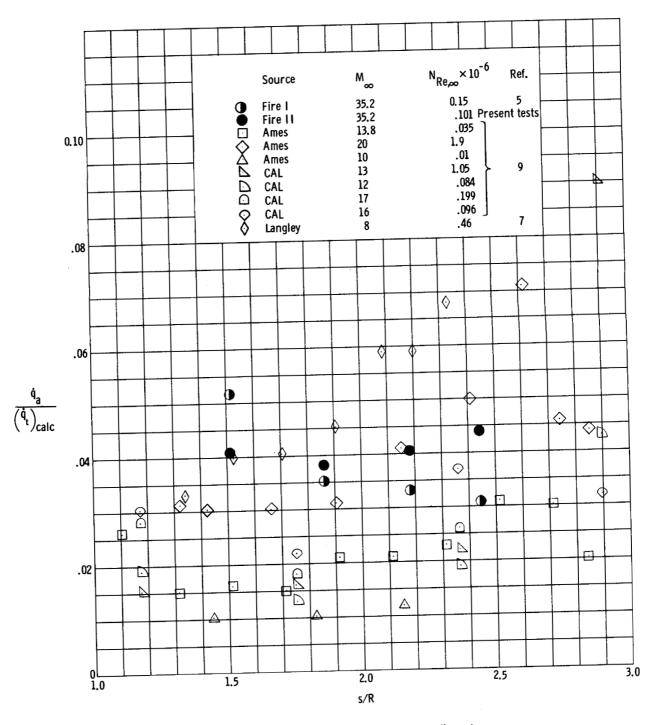


Figure 11.- Effect of longitudinal location on afterbody heating rates.

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